

Tonto Ranger Station  
On Forest Service Road 65 at Tonto Wash  
Prescott National Forest  
Skull Valley Vicinity  
Yavapai County  
Arizona

HABS No. AZ-207

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA**

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Western Region  
Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94107

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### TONTO RANGER STATION

**Location:** On Forest Service Road 65 at east bank of Tonto Wash, Prescott National Forest, Skull Valley vicinity, approximately 19 miles northwest of City of Prescott via Yavapai Route 10 and Tonto Road, Yavapai County, Arizona.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series  
Skull Valley Quadrangle, Arizona  
Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates:  
Zone 12, Easting 345565, Northing 3829845

**Construction Dates:** Barn - 1908  
Garage - circa 1926

**Architect:** Barn - U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service  
Garage - none

**Builder:** Barn - Forest Service  
Garage - undetermined

**Present Owner:** U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

**Present Use:** Vacant.

**Significance:** The remaining components of the Tonto Ranger Station provide insight to the way of life of forest rangers in the formative years of the Forest Service. Additionally, the horse barn is an early and interesting example of a building constructed from a standard plan developed by an agency of the federal government (Forest Service).

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**Date:** April 1996

## INTRODUCTION

This Historic American Building Survey documentation of a historic barn and garage at the Tonto Ranger Station (See Vicinity Map, page 3.) was prepared to satisfy a stipulation of the *Memorandum of Agreement between the Prescott National Forest and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer Concerning the Tonto Ranger Station, Bradshaw Ranger District, Prescott National Forest*, dated (by the Forest Service) August 17, 1995 (See Field Records). Both the barn and garage had been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The memorandum required that the documentation be prepared prior to the demolition of the historic buildings.

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

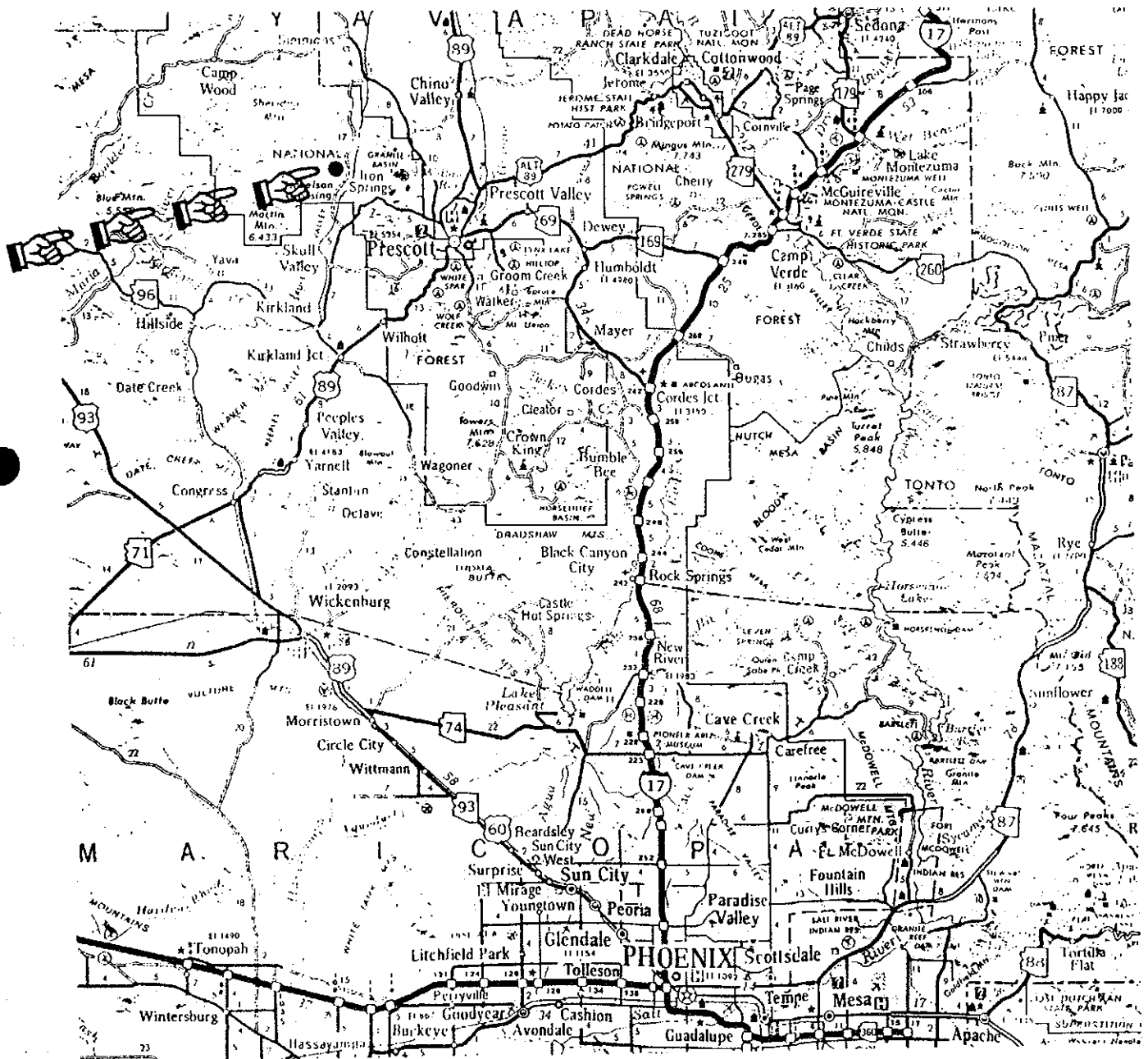
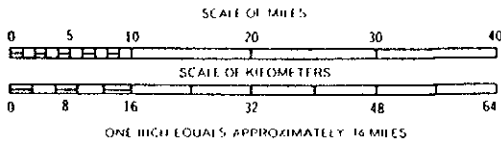
Settlement of the area that now includes the Prescott National Forest traditionally began in June of 1863 with the arrival of a group of gold miners led by Captain Joseph Reddeford Walker. Word soon reached the East that there was, indeed, gold in the mountains of Arizona. Later that year, President Lincoln appointed a group of men to form a government for Arizona Territory. (Also in 1863, the Confederate government created the Confederate Territory of Arizona.) John H. Goodwin, who had been appointed territorial governor, and his party traveled over "Whipple's Road" from New Mexico to the temporary military headquarters at Del Rio Springs, arriving in January 1864. The territorial capital was soon established at Prescott rather than at Tucson, as initially intended. The change in location was, no doubt, influenced by reports from the mines.

"... The lately discovered quartz leads are exceedingly rich. Some specimens brought to the post are said to compare favorably with the best veins in California ... There would seem nothing ... to prevent a large immigration in the Spring."<sup>1</sup>

Among the first pioneer settlers of the region was Joseph Ehle, who arrived in nearby Skull Valley with his wife, one son, and five daughters in July 1864. The government, by that time, had established a road station there. Skull Valley, some 44 years later, would become the location for the Tonto Ranger Station.<sup>2</sup>

The name Skull Valley probably derives from the piles of bleached Indian skulls found there by soldiers of the First California Volunteers, who passed through the valley in March 1864. The skulls were the remnants of a battle between Apaches and Maricopas, in which the latter were victors.<sup>3</sup>

At the close of the Civil War in 1865, the number of troops in Arizona was greatly increased, providing protection to the settlers from the Indians. During the following years, the population of the area began to increase as miners, merchants, and farmers arrived from California and the East. The increasing demand for beef to supply the military and those Indians who agreed to live on reservations created a new market for cattle. During the 1870s the "cow" business in Arizona



Vicinity Map. Taken from Arizona Road Map, produced by Arizona Highways Magazine, 1986.

greatly expanded and soon large herds were grazing in the Prescott area. Unfortunately, little attention was given to conservation of natural resources in those years. Range lands, which at first seemed endless, began to deteriorate from overgrazing. The prevailing attitude of ranchers of that era was often fostered by the "legend of inexhaustibility,"<sup>4</sup> which also caused the abuse of timberlands by loggers. In the 1890s, droughts and overstocking wiped out some cattlemen. It was estimated that 75 percent of the cattle in Yavapai County died on the range in 1894, and 50 percent of those remaining in 1895.<sup>5</sup>

At the same time, the industrial revolution, together with the rapidly growing national population, created a demand for housing, furniture, and other wood products, resulting in the consumption of large tracts of Western forest. Additionally, the Arizona mines required thousands of timbers for stulls, to be used in shoring up shafts and tunnels, and the railroads purchased untold quantities of ties and trestle piles from the Prescott lumber men. Trees were cut at an alarming rate to satisfy the demand for lumber. As a result, many forest areas were totally denuded. Exploitation of the forests reached a high during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Events similar to those occurring in Yavapai County were happening throughout the West.

Government control of the nation's natural resources began because of an urgent need for conservation. A few forward-looking men realized the need to protect the country's forests as early as the 1870s. The greatest parts of the forests in the East had already been consumed or were in private or state ownership, placing them outside federal control. Consequently, conservationists began to look toward the West.

By 1875, the American Forestry Association had been organized to foster public support of forestry. In 1891, Congress established the first national forest-conservation policy and authorized the President to set aside large timber tracts in the West as *forest reserves*.<sup>6</sup> Under the administration of Benjamin Harrison, forest reserves totaling 13 million acres were established. His successor, Grover Cleveland, added 21 million acres, and Theodore Roosevelt, a dedicated naturalist, set aside 132 million acres more. Then, as now, the purpose of forestry was not to prohibit use of natural resources, but to combine use with conservation.

The forest reserves were initially administered by the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. However, on the urging of Gifford Pinchot, a noted forester who had the support of the American Forestry Association and President Roosevelt, Congress transferred the administration of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture in 1905, and the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service. In 1907, the name forest reserve was changed to *national forest*.

The Prescott Forest Reserve was one of the first to be established. An article published in the *Arizona Miner* on April 2, 1898 gives a capsule history of its selection:<sup>7</sup>

"Honorable W. P. Hermann, special agent of the Interior Department, is now in Prescott for the purpose of looking into the matter of setting aside . . . a forest reserve. . . . Mr. Hermann has spent two months investigating the Forest Reserves of the Northwest, together with the matter of the creation of a national park of the Grand Canyon. He comes to Prescott at the direction of his brother, Honorable Binger Hermann, of the General Land Office, and of President McKinley. . . ."

On May 10, 1898, the boundaries of the Prescott Forest Reserve were published, and in 1907 the name forest reserve was changed to *national forest*. As today, each national forest was administered by a *forest supervisor*, and each district was headed by a district ranger. In the early days of the Forest Service, ranger stations, from which forest rangers conducted Forest Service affairs, were constructed throughout the national forests. The distance between stations was often determined by how far a ranger could travel in a day on horseback. Stations were often in wilderness areas and provided comfortable quarters for the rangers and their families.

The early ranger had to be jack-of-all-trades. His activities included:

- Marking trees for cutting and preparing contracts for small timber sales.
- Issuing permits to settlers and prospectors for the free use of timber for domestic purposes.
- Keeping check on the number of cattle which were permitted on the range.
- Counting sheep when they entered or left the forest and posting sheep allotments.
- Reporting on use of national forest land.
- Constructing houses, barns, roads, trails, bridges, telephone lines, and other improvements on the national forests.
- Protecting the national forest timber from fires by surveillance and suppressing fires once they started.

The Tonto Ranger Station was typical of many stations constructed in the Prescott National Forest, throughout Arizona, and in most of the Western national forests. It represents a facility type that no longer is used by the Forest Service. Today, ranger districts are administered from urban offices, and district rangers are supported by professional assistants in the management of their districts. Pickup trucks have replaced horses as the principal means of travel by Forest Service personnel.

### HISTORY OF TONTO RANGER STATION

Construction of a house, barn, and well at Tonto Ranger Station, originally known as Tonto Spring Ranger Station, was authorized by the chief of the Forest Service on October 8, 1908 (Plate 1)\*. Work began immediately thereafter or, as official correspondence suggests, even before authorization was received from Washington. In a letter dated February 8, 1909, Charles H. Hinderer, the forest supervisor, reported to the district forester in Albuquerque that the barn had been completed (Plate 2).

The letter authorizing the construction of the station instructed Hinderer to use Forest Service "Standard Plan No. 7" for the house (Plates 3, 3a, and 3b) and "Standard Plan No. 19" for the barn (Plates 4 and 4a). Although the house no longer remained when the station was documented, a

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\* Plates may be found at the end of the written and historical data. All are located in *File 7300-Buildings and Other Structures, Tonto R.S. Administrative Site*, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.

historic photograph (HABS photograph AZ-207-1) suggests that the standard plan was followed with little change. The barn, which is one of the subjects of this Historic American Buildings Survey, was constructed essentially as shown on the standard plan. The garage, which is also a subject of the survey, is not mentioned in any located correspondence and was not constructed from a known standard plan. The garage is first documented in a 1926 photograph, showing it in context with the house and barn (HABS photograph AZ-207-2). It does not appear in a site plan dated 2/27/25 (Plate 5). Lacking any recognition in official correspondence, of which there is a considerable amount, it appears that the garage was probably built without formal funding by the Forest Service, perhaps to shelter a ranger's privately owned automobile.

Over the years, a number of improvements were made to the Tonto Ranger Station. These included remodeling the house to provide a bathroom and other amenities, bringing telephone service to the property, and bettering the water supply of the installation.

By 1944, the station was no longer permanently occupied (Plate 6) and was only used as a temporary office by the district ranger when he was working in the area (Plate 7). The facility's role in the administration of the Prescott National Forest had largely ended by the late 1950s.

Today, the station is still remote from everyday human activity, and no viable adaptive use for it has been found. Both the barn and the garage have suffered from disuse and lack of maintenance. Also, they have been invaded by birds, rodents, and insects, furthering their decline. Consequently, after consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, the Department of Agriculture sponsored this Historic American Buildings Survey documentation in preparation for removing the remains of the station from the national forest.

### DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The general area is characterized by low relief topography surrounded by hills with outcroppings of boulders. The ranger station property lies on a bench along the east bank of Tonto Wash, which is the primary drainage for the area. The site proper is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and is approximately 345' (N-S) by 290' (E-W).

The land gently slopes from north to south with a change in elevation of about four feet. Most of the property is covered with grass. A number of live oaks are found on the site.

The historic barn and corral are found near the southwest corner of the property, and the historic garage is sited near the center of the station (Plates 8 and 9). A number of other site features are present. These include a poorly defined foundation of a ranger's house, which was removed at an undetermined date after 1960, other small foundations and depressions, a circular steel water tank, a watering trough, a nonhistoric concrete masonry unit pump house, and several flat concrete elements that may be lids of underground concrete water and/or septic tanks. Remnants of a steel windmill tower also remain. The structure was removed after 1960. In addition to these features, all of which relate to the ranger station, there is a recently constructed public restroom near the southeast corner of the property, presumably provided for campers (HABS photograph

AZ-207-A-1). There is also a light scattering of historic artifacts on the site, such as rusted cans, bottle fragments, pipe fittings, and scraps of ferrous metal.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN

The barn (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-1) is a two-story wooden building with plan dimensions of 25'-2" (N-S) by 19'-2" (E-W). East of the barn are two pole corrals, and south and west of the building is a pasture enclosed with a wire and board fence. A gable roof with an eave height of about 14' and a ridge height of about 22' above grade covers the structure. The second floor is 9'-6" above the earth first floor. The previously mentioned Forest Service standard plan, dated 1908, detailed the building's construction.

As shown by physical evidence, the original color scheme was white for the siding and dark green for the trim and shingles. Sometime later, perhaps in 1926, the siding and trim were repainted white. At an undetermined date, the siding and trim were painted a light yellow ocher; the shingles were not repainted. The ocher color remains today on the siding and trim. The shingles are naturally weathered and only have traces of the green paint.

The standard plan ("Plan No. 19, Three Stall Stable") was faithfully followed by the builders, who were forest rangers assisted by hired carpenters. A few variations from the plan occurred. They include the deletion of the wood first floor (which was not a very practical feature for a stable) and the substitution of a sliding door for a window at the south end of the east wall (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-2). The latter change may have occurred during a remodeling, perhaps in 1926.

The modified balloon-frame building is constructed with 2" x 4" exterior side wall studs spaced more or less at 24" on centers and 1" x 12" vertical boards with 1/2" x 2 1/2" battens. Gable end studs are spaced at 30" on centers. Both side and end wall studs are blocked at mid-height. The second floor (loft) is framed with 2" x 8" joists spaced at 23" on centers and supported by a double 2" x 4" platform plate on top of the first floor studs. Second floor walls are framed with 2" x 4" studs spaced about 5' on centers. These studs are not continuous with the first floor studs and are carried by the loft floor, which is supported by the platform plate. The 1" x 12" wall boards span from the mud sill to the roof plate, which carries the rafters. Flooring is tongue-and-groove 1" x 5" boards installed at 90° to the joists. The joists are supported at mid-span on a double 1 3/4" x 12" wood beam carried by 4" x 4" wood posts at the ends of the stall partitions and by the store room partition.

The gable roof has a 1'-0" overhang on all sides. Wood shingles are carried on 1" x 6" sheathing boards supported by 2" x 6" common rafters spaced at ±33" on centers. Opposite rafters are tied with a 1" x 6" collar beam placed about 2' below the roof ridge. There is no ridge board. The rafters are fitted to a double 2" x 4" roof plate with a bird's-mouth notch. There is no fascia board.

Several kinds of windows are found in the building. Each horse stall has a small, single-light window, and the store (tack) room has a double-hung window with a four-over-four arrangement of 8" x 8" lights (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-3). Two other first-floor window openings are fitted with wood shutters that replace the 4/4 sashes shown on the standard plan. The shutters do not



appear to be original. The single loft window, now broken, has three-over-three lights (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-2).

The first floor has a 9'-0" wide rolling door (over a 7'-5" wide opening) hung on a steel barn-door track in the north end wall (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-1), and a 4'-0" wide rolling door (over a 3'-5" wide opening) in the east wall (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-2), where the previously mentioned window was deleted. The larger door is constructed of 12"-wide vertical boards with battens, and the smaller one was fabricated of 6"-wide, diagonal, tongue-and-groove boards. In both doors, the boards are fastened to cleats on the inside surface. A single-leaf swinging door is found in the north end of the loft (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-1), which was used to stock the loft with hay and grain. It is constructed with diagonal boards, as the first-floor door. A four-panel, rail-and-stile door with a bit key lockset accesses the store room.

The first floor of the building is configured into two segments along its longitudinal centerline (HABS photograph AZ-207-A-4). The west half consists of three 4'-wide horse stalls and a store (tack) room. The east half is a single, open space. Each stall is fitted with a hay manger, and two stalls also have grain boxes. The mangers were filled through openings in the floor of the loft. In the northeast corner of the building, the second floor has been cut away so that the loft can be accessed by a portable ladder. The 1908 plan shows a ladder attached to the wall in this location, but one is not present now. However, remnants of a wooden ladder remain in the loft. The loft is a single room with the previously mentioned hay door in the north end and the three-over-three light window in the south end.

All the lumber used in the barn is full dimension. The shingles are either redwood or red cedar and are 16" long with 4½" to the weather. Members are fastened with wire nails and spikes. While the doors were obviously handmade on the site, the windows appear to have been factory-made.

Over the years, a number of changes were made to the building. In 1921, tie rods were installed across the short dimension of the building, one about 7' from each end of the building (Plate 10). At the center of each rod there is a turnbuckle to tension the rod. The rods were apparently required to prevent the tops of the walls from moving outwardly, since ceiling joists were not installed at the level of the wall plate. In 1926, as determined by an inscribed date found near the right jamb of the rolling door in the north wall, a concrete footing was constructed under the 4" x 6" mud sill, which originally was supported directly by the ground.

The barn is in fair condition. The walls are plumb and the second floor is reasonably level. Main members are sound, but many connections are loose. Some battens are also loose, allowing rain and snow to enter the building. Additionally, many shingles are missing and several window panes are broken, further reducing the weather integrity of the building and hastening its deterioration.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE GARAGE

The garage (HABS photograph AZ-207-B-1) is a single-story, one-room, wood-frame building with a plan dimension of 24'-4" (N-S) by 12'-1" (E-W). A gable roof with an eave height of 7' and ridge height of 11'-10" covers the structure. The exterior of the building was originally painted white with green trim. It does not appear that the shingles were ever painted. Today the garage is painted light

yellow ocher, matching the barn. The building appears in the 1926 photograph (HABS photograph AZ-207-2) and may have been constructed when the 1926 work was accomplished on the barn. No other documentation on the garage has been found.

The 2" x 4" stud walls are constructed on a concrete foundation, and the building has a concrete floor slab. Wall studs are spaced at 24" on centers and are covered with drop siding on the exterior and gypsum drywall on the interior. Corner boards are found on the exterior of the building. A garage door has been infilled with siding in the south wall (HABS photograph AZ-207-B-2), and a swinging 5-panel (personnel) door is found in the west wall near the northwest corner of the structure. A narrow concrete ramp remains outside the infilled door. Small windows with plain casings are found near the centers of the north and east walls. The east-wall sash slides into a wall pocket.

The roof is framed with 2" x 4" common rafters spaced 24" on centers. The rafters have bird's-mouth notches where they cross the wall plate. Spaced 1" x 4" sheathing boards support wood shingles. Opposite rafters are tied with a 1" x 6" collar beam at the midpoint. A gypsum board ceiling is attached to 1" x 6" ceiling joists fastened to the wall plate and the rafters. The roof is insulated with paper-enclosed glass-fiber batts, and a 1" x 4" fascia board is nailed to the rafter tails. The ridge has a sheet metal cap.

Lumber sizes are *nominal* (not *full* as in the barn), further suggesting that the garage was constructed in the 1920s.

Remnants of an electrical system, including a disconnect switch, incandescent-lighting fixtures, and receptacles remain. A 22"-wide x 96"-long x 38"-high wooden workbench is located against the north wall, and there is a 22"-wide x 54"-long x 30"-high wooden workbench or desk against the east wall at its north end (HABS photograph AZ-207-B-3). The wall above the north workbench is surfaced with a pegboard, presumably for hanging tools. Also, there is 10"-wide x 60"-long x ±60"-high shelf on the south wall, beginning near the southwest corner of the room.

The garage is in poor condition, and its integrity was severely diminished by the removal of the garage door and the infilling of the door opening with siding, thereby creating a combination office/workshop. Additionally, gypsum drywall was not available when the building was constructed. The interior of the building is essentially unfinished with untaped gypsum drywall joints, unpainted surfaces, and an exposed concrete floor.

#### PLATES

- Plate 1 Forest Service letter dated October 8, 1908.
- Plate 2 Forest Service letter dated January 22, 1909.
- Plate 3 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Forest Service, 1908, Standard Buildings, Rangers Cabin, Four Rooms, Frame, Plan No. 7.
- Plate 3a Bill of material accompanying Plan No. 7—4-room frame house, 12' x 42'.
- Plate 3b Bill of material accompanying Plan No. 7—4-room frame house, 12' by 42'—Continued.
- Plate 4 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service 1908 Standard Buildings Three Stall Stable Plan No. 19.
- Plate 4a Bill of material accompanying Plan No. 19—3-stall stable, 18' x 24'.
- Plate 5 United States Department of Agriculture—Forest Service sketch dated 2/27/25.
- Plate 6 Forest Service letter dated October 27, 1944.
- Plate 7 Forest Service letter dated June 17, 1954.
- Plate 8 Forest Service plan "Prescott National Forest, Tonto Springs Ranger Station, Scale 1" = 100', Date Aug 2, 60".
- Plate 9 Sketch Site Plan of Existing Conditions, November 1995.
- Plate 10 Forest Service letter dated May 28, 1921.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- "File 7300—Buildings and Other Structures, Tonto R. S. [Ranger Station] Administrative Site." Copy is available at Prescott National Forest, 344 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303-4398.
- Brown, Virginia M. *Magnificent Land: A History of the Prescott National Forest*. Published by the author, 1976. Copy is available at Prescott National Forest (Office of the Museum Curator), 344 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303-4398.
- McKie, James M. USDA Forest Service, Cultural Resource Inventory Report 94-048. *Tonto Ranger Station Removal*, June 29, 1994. Copy is available at Prescott National Forest, 394 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303-4398.

#### END NOTES

1. Pauline Henson, *Founding a Wilderness Capital* (Flagstaff: Northland Press, 1965), 65.
2. Will C. Barnes, *Arizona Place Names*, (University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Ninth printing 1985), 354.
3. Barnes 1985, 357.
4. Robert L. Sharp, *Big Outfit* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1974), 1.
5. Virginia M. Brown, *Magnificent Land: A History of the Prescott National Forest* (Published by the author, 1976), 11.
6. The World Book Encyclopedia, Volume 14 "National Forest" (Chicago World Book—Childcraft International Inc., Field Enterprises Inc., 1978), 33.
7. Brown 1976, 12.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

OE

BRANCH OF OPERATION  
OFFICE OF ENGINEERING

October 8, 1908.

Mr. C. H. Hinderer,  
Prescott National Forest,  
Prescott, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Hinderer:

In reply to your letter of October 2, you were  
wired today as follows:

"Improvement authorization increased ten sixty-six  
ninety-two Tonto Springs Station."

Your authorization for improvement work on the  
Prescott National Forest will be increased by \$1066.92  
to cover the cost of the following work:

Tonto Springs Ranger Station, house in accordance with Standard Plan No. 7,	\$500.00
Barn in accordance with Standard Plan No. 19,	446.92
Well, 30 ft. deep,	<u>120.00</u>
	\$1066.92

The total amount of your letter of authorization  
for permanent improvement work for the fiscal year 1909 is  
now \$2138.42.

Very sincerely yours,

*W. E. Herring*  
Chief.

*Eaton Journal*  
*Oct 8, 1908.*

Prescott, Arizona, January 28, 1908.

Improvement, Prescott.  
Tonto Ranger Station Barn.

The District Forester,  
Forest Service,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the following report upon the  
Tonto Ranger Station Barn, which project is closed:

Allotment.

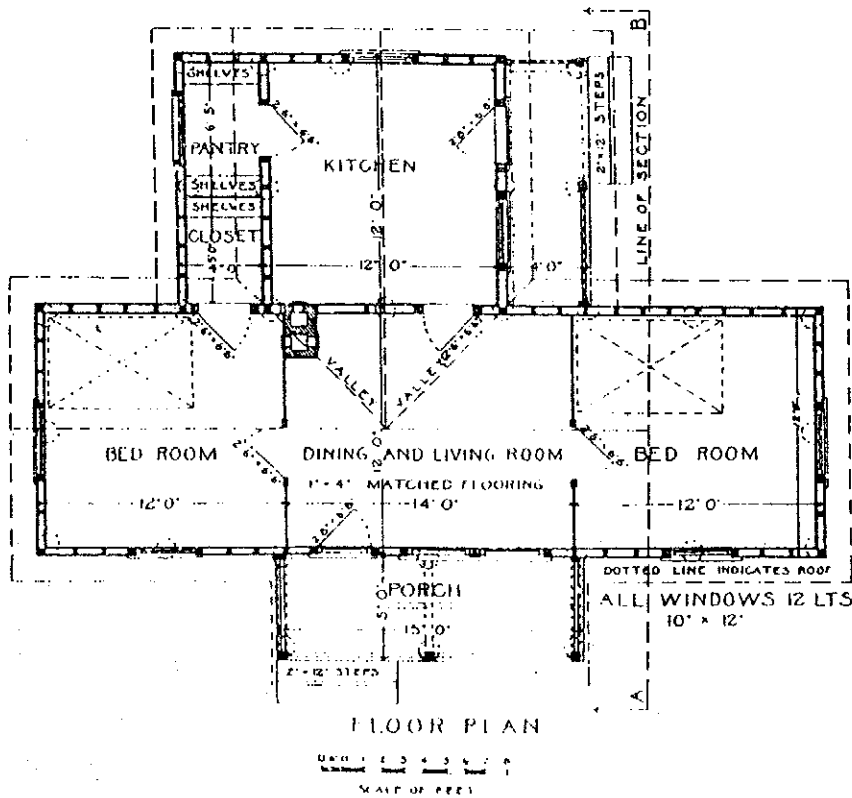
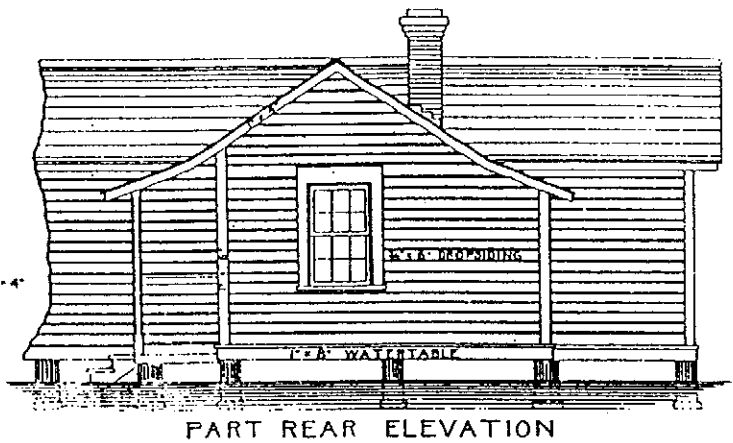
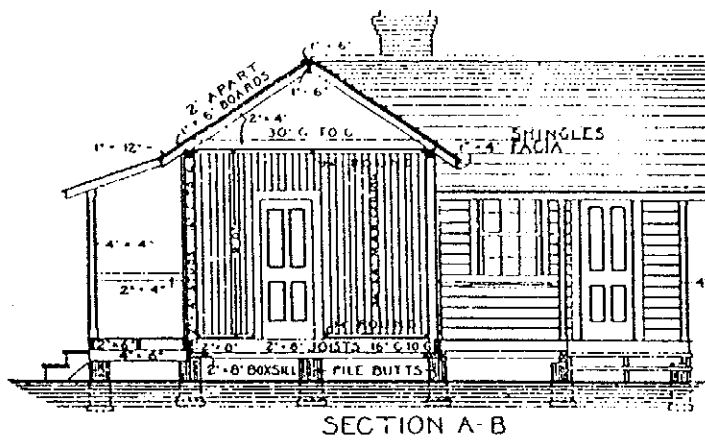
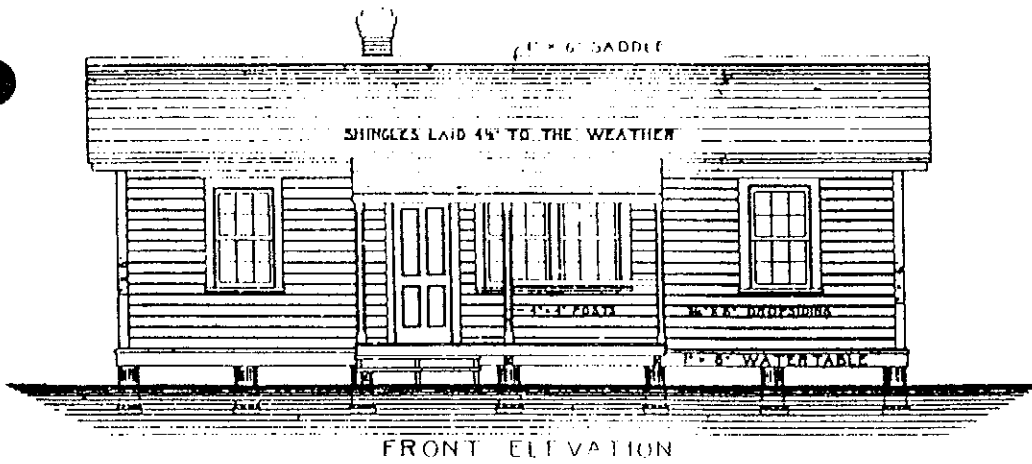
Oct. S. L.A. 1196	\$446.92
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Expenditures.

Certif. 72	Hauling material	\$56.75	
" 106	Lumber, etc.	322.67	
" 91	Labor	27.50	
" 93	Labor	<u>27.50</u>	<u>414.42</u>
	Balance		32.50
	Transferred to Tonto Ranger Station Well		<u>32.50</u>

Very respectfully,

Charles H. Hinderer.  
Forest Supervisor.



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
1908  
STANDARD BUILDINGS  
RANGERS CABIN  
FOUR ROOMS FRAME  
PLAN N<sup>o</sup> 7

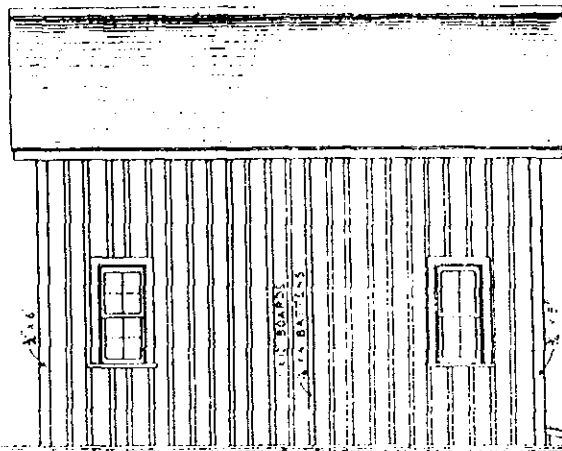
## Bill of material accompanying Plan No. 7—4-room frame house, 12' x 42'.

No. pieces.	Dimensions.	F. B. M.	Use in structure.	Dressing.
32	Pile butts 12" x 3' long.		Foundation	
32	Blocks 2" x 12" x 16"	85	do	Rough.
1	6" x 6" x 16'	48	Sill	Do.
2	2" x 8" x 18'	48	Box sill	Do.
2	2" x 8" x 14'	37	do	Do.
14	2" x 8" x 12'	224	do	Do.
5	2" x 8" x 10'	67		Do.
46	2" x 8" x 12'	736	Floor joist and extra	Do.
108	2" x 4" x 10'	720	Studding	Do.
3	2" x 4" x 14'	28	do	Do.
18	2" x 4" x 12'	144	Plates	Do.
4	2" x 4" x 14'	37	do	Do.
2	2" x 4" x 18'	24	do	Do.
12	2" x 4" x 12'	96	Girts and headers	Do.
20	2" x 4" x 12'	160	Ceiling joist	Do.
24	2" x 4" x 18'	288	Rafters	Do.
2	2" x 4" x 16'	21	Jack rafters	Do.
6	2" x 4" x 12'	48	Jack rafters and extra	Do.
3	2" x 4" x 12'	24	Pantry rafters	Do.
6	2" x 4" x 12'	48	Porch rafters	Do.
4	2" x 6" x 12'	48	Porch joists and plates	Do.
4	2" x 6" x 16'	64	do	Do.
3	4" x 6" x 10'	60	Porch sills	Do.
3	4" x 4" x 14'	56	Porch posts	Do.
4	2" x 12" x 12'	96	Steps	Do.
2	1" x 8" x 12'	16	do	S-1-S.
1	1" x 8" x 16'	17	Baseboard for porch	Do.
1	1" x 8" x 12'	8	do	Do.
2	1" x 8" x 10'	14	do	Do.
36	1" x 6" x 14'	252	Roof boards	Do.
40	1" x 6" x 16'	320	Roof boards and porch	Do.
38	1" x 6" x 14'	226	Roof boards and extra	Do.
12	1" x 6" x 12'	72	Roof boards	Do.
28	1" x 6" x 10'	140	do	Do.
24	1" x 6" x 10'	120	Roof stiffeners	Do.
3	1" x 12" x 16'	48	Eave boards	Do.
4	1" x 12" x 14'	56	do	Do.
1	1" x 12" x 12'	12	do	Do.
2	1" x 12" x 10'	20	do	Do.
2	1" x 6" x 16'	16	Saddle	Do.
4	1" x 6" x 14'	28	do	Do.
3	1" x 6" x 10'	15	do	Do.
3	1" x 4" x 16'	16	Facia	Do.
5	1" x 4" x 14'	23	do	Do.
10	1" x 4" x 10'	33	Facia and verge	Do.
	1,600' B. M. 6" drop siding	1,600	Siding	Finish.
20	1" x 6" x 10'	100	Corner and cover boards	S-1-S.
	124 linear feet 1" x 6"	62	Under water table	Finish.
	125 linear feet 1" x 8"	84	Water table	Do.
	125 linear feet 1" x 4"	42	do	Do.
5	1" x 12" x 12'	60	Shelves	
	1,100 star A star shingles			
	800' B. M. 4" D. & M. flooring	800	Floor	
	170' B. M. 4" x 10' flooring	170	Porch floor	
	850' B. M. 4" beaded ceiling	850	Ceiling	
	2,000' B. M. 4" x 10' D. & M. ceiling	2,000	Outside walls	
	350' B. M. 4" x 10' D. & M. ceiling	350	Partitions	S-2-S.
	150' B. M. 4" beaded ceiling	150	Plancher	
9	550 linear feet 1 round			
	Windows, 12 lights 10" x 12", with frames and casings.			
3	Outside doors, 2' 8" x 6' 8", with frames and casings.			
5	Inside doors, 2' 6" x 6' 6", with frames and casings.			

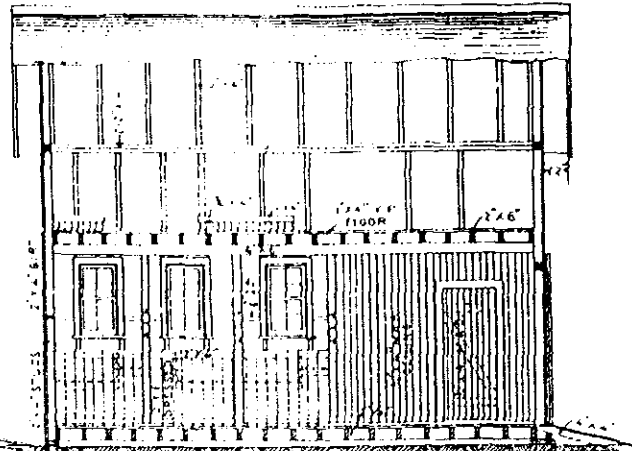
Bill of material accompanying Plan No. 7—4-room frame house, 12' by 42'—Continued.

No. pieces.	Dimensions.	Ft. B. M.	Use in structure.	Dressing.
	700 brick.....			
	4 bushels lime.....			
	1 cubic yard sand.....			
	24 dozen window bolts.....			
	8 pairs 3" butts, with screws.....			
8	Rim locks, complete.....			
3	Chimney thimbles.....			
	28 linear feet galvanized-iron valley.....			
	30 linear feet galvanized-iron window flashing.....			
	60 pounds 20d nails.....			
	15 pounds 10d nails.....			
	100 pounds 8d nails.....			
	100 pounds 6d nails.....			
	40 pounds 3d nails.....			
	<i>If building is double boarded with paper between, add—</i>			
	1,600' B. M. 8" shiplap.....			
	3 rolls, or 1,500 square feet, building paper.....			
	30 pounds 8d nails.....			

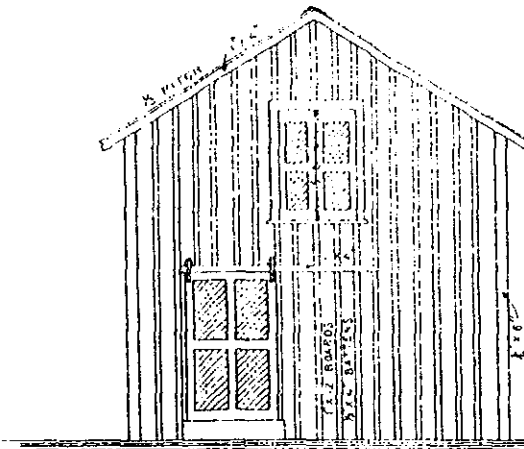




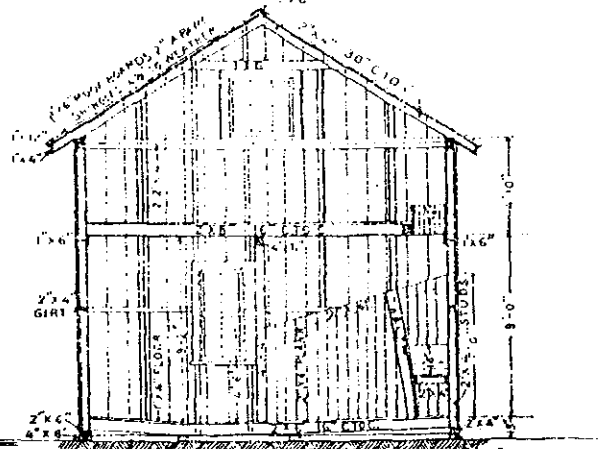
SIDE ELEVATION



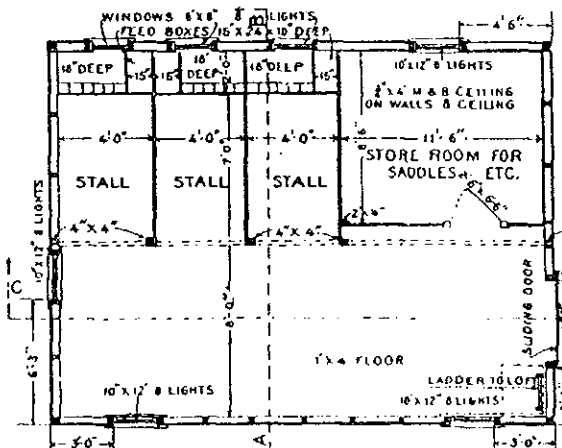
SECTION C-D



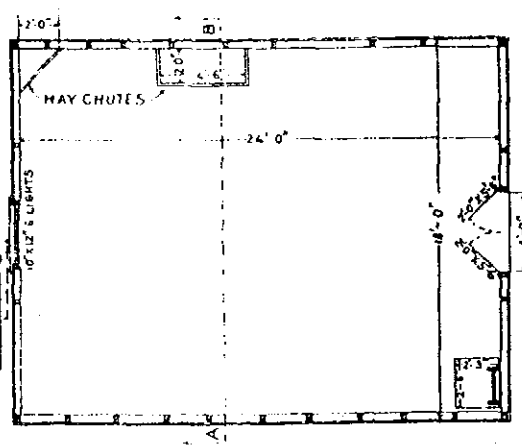
FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION A-B



GROUND PLAN



PLAN OF LOFT

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
SCALE OF FEET

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
1908

STANDARD BUILDINGS  
THREE STALL STABLE  
PLAN No. 19

## Bill of material accompanying Plan No. 19—3-stall stable, 18' x 24'.

No. pieces	Dimensions	Ft B M	Use in structure.	Dress (tag).
8	4" x 6" x 12'	192	Sills	Rough
4	2" x 4" x 12'	32	do	Do.
19	2" x 6" x 18'	342	First-floor joist	Do.
19	2" x 8" x 18'	456	Second-floor joist	S 1 S 1 E.
	2" x 10" or 12", any length	864	Flooring, first floor	Rough.
34	2" x 4" x 14'	317	Studding	Do.
5	2" x 4" x 14'	47	Extra	Do.
12	2" x 4" x 12'	96	Plates and girts	Do.
6	2" x 4" x 18'	72	do	Do.
4	1" x 6" x 12'	24	Wall ribbon	Do.
20	2" x 4" x 12'	160	Rafters	Do.
10	1" x 6" x 10'	50	Collar beams	Do.
36	1" x 6" x 16'	288	Roof boards	S-1-S.
36	1" x 6" x 12'	216	do	Do.
5	1" x 6" x 14'	35	Extra	Do.
2	1" x 12" x 16'	32	Roof boards	Do.
2	1" x 12" x 12'	24	do	Do.
4	1" x 6" x 14'	28	Saddle boards	Do.
4	1" x 4" x 14'	19	Facia	Do.
4	1" x 4" x 12'	16	Verge board	Do.
10	1" x 4" x 14'	47	Extra	Do.
90	1" x 12" x 14'	1,260	Boxing	Do.
	108' B. M. 1" x 12" x 12'	108	Boxing gables	Do.
5	1" x 12" x 14'	70	Extra	Do.
4	1" x 4" x 12'	16	Outside baseboard	Do.
2	1" x 4" x 18'	12	do	Do.
8	1" x 6" x 12'	48	Cover board under roof	Do.
8	1" x 6" x 14'	56	Corner board	Do.
90	4" x 4" x 14'	420	Battens	Do.
10	4" x 4" x 12'	40	do	Do.
	540' B. M. 4" D. & M. flooring	540	Loft flooring	No. 3.
	5,500 star A star shingles			
	250' B. M. 4" x 4" x 10' D. & M. ceiling.	250	Saddle room	
	50 linear feet 4 round			
3	4" x 4" x 16'	64	Posts for stalls	S-4-S.
1	4" x 6" x 14'	28	Second-floor sill	Rough.
1	4" x 6" x 10'	20	do	Do.
6	2" x 6" x 10'	60	Stalls	S-2-S.
1	2" x 6" x 14'	14	do	Do.
2	2" x 4" x 18'	24	do	Do.
2	2" x 12" x 18'	72	do	Do.
2	2" x 10" x 18'	60	do	Do.
21	2" x 8" x 10'	280	do	Do.
1	2' 6" x 6' 6" door			
	35' B. M. 1" x 4" D. & M. flooring	35	Extra	
2	1" x 6" x 14' finish	14	Doors	
1	1" x 6" x 12' finish	6	do	
1	1" x 4" x 14' finish	5	do	
	30' B. M. 1" x 4" D. & M. flooring	30	do	
3	1" x 4" x 12' finish	12		
1	1" x 6" x 12' finish	6		
4	Windows, 8 lights 10" x 12", with frames.			
3	Windows, 8 lights 8" x 8", with frames.			
4	Window, 6 lights 10" x 12", with frames.		Loft	
	1 set roller door bangers			
	10 feet of track			
	2 pairs 8" strap hinges			
	1 pair 3" butt hinges			
	2 dozen window bolts			
1	Rim lock, complete			
	20 pounds 3d nails			
	5 pounds 4d nails			
	15 pounds 6d nails			
	50 pounds 8d nails			
	30 pounds 10d nails			
	35 pounds 20d nails			

(Case designation.)

(Subdivision and section.)

T.

R.

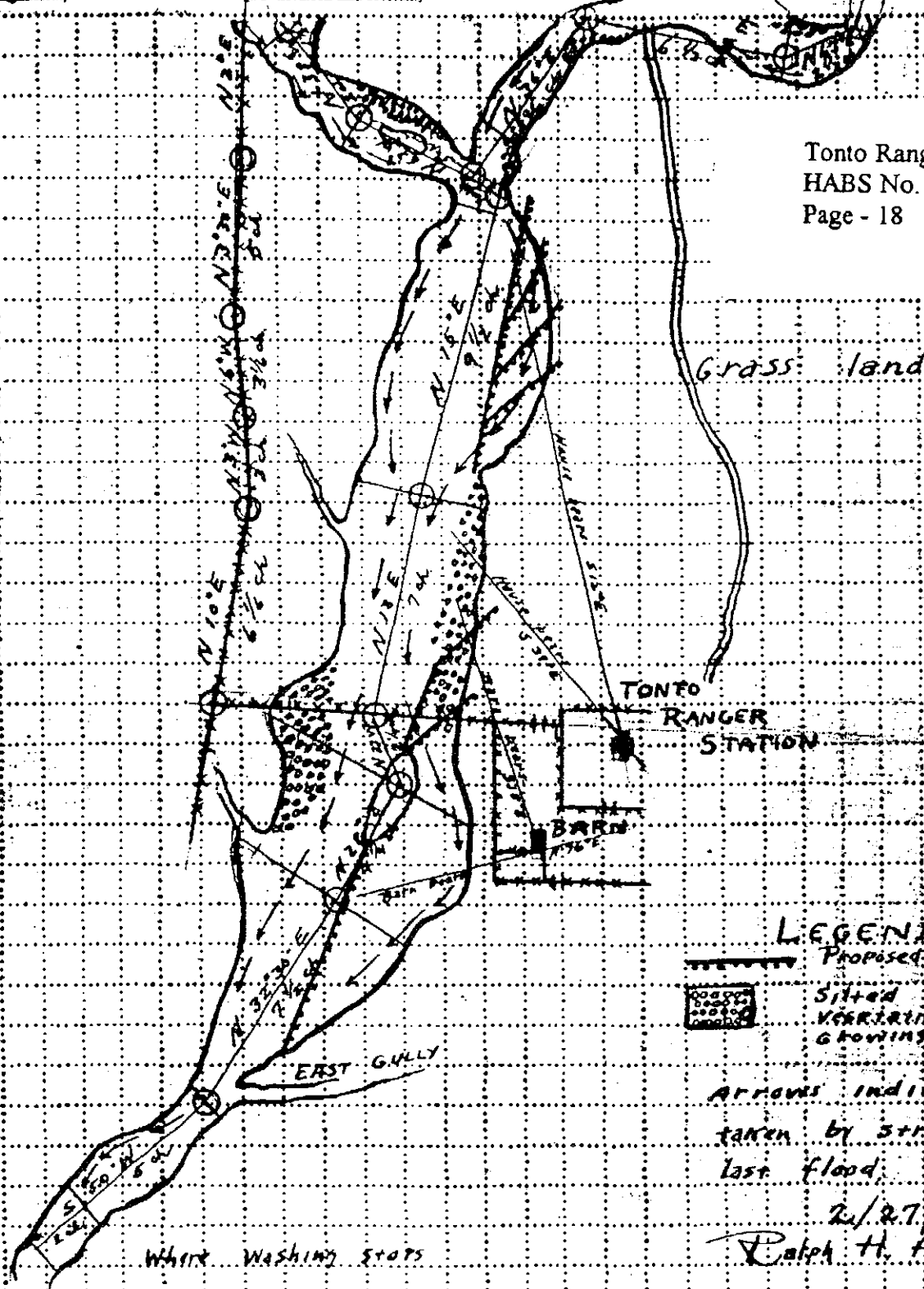
Mer. Scale

inches - 1 mile

Tonto Ranger Station

HABS No. AZ-207

Page - 18



Field work by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Platted by \_\_\_\_\_

Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

(Approving officer.)

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## IMPROVEMENTS

Tonto Ranger Station Dwelling

Prescott, Arizona.

October 27. 1944.

To: Forest Supervisor

From: M.R. Stewart, Forest Ranger

Subject: Rental of Ranger Station Dwelling

Reference is made to your memorandum of September 20, relative to Mr. Luther Brattons' verbal application to rent the Tonta Ranger Station dwelling.

I have since contacted Mr. Bratton and discussed this matter with him. He owns some ten or twelve head of cattle, several horses, and is on a deal to purchase some more cattle. While he has recently sold his place in that vicinity he does not give possession until next April or May but needs additional pasture for his stock now and a place to take them when he does give possession.

It was explained to him that both the dwelling and pasture at the Tonto Administrative site was needed for administrative purposes and not for rent. He seemed to be satisfied with this explanation and I believe will consider the decision final.

*MR*

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IMPROVEMENTS  
Tonto Ranger Station

Prescott, Arizona  
June 17, 1954

Mr. M. A. Quisenberry  
3324 La Luz  
El Paso, Texas

Dear Mr. Quisenberry:

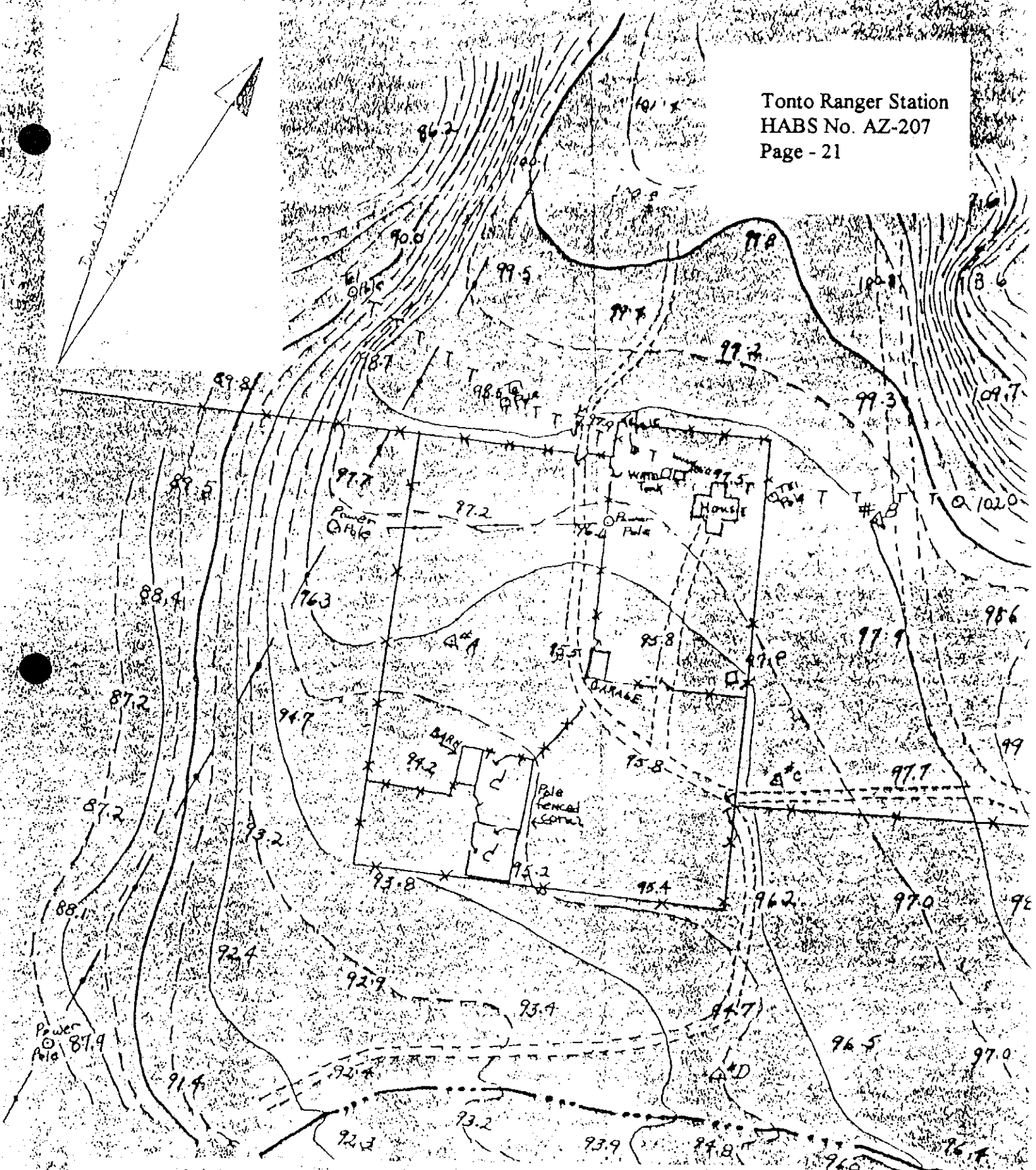
I have your letter of June 6 regarding the possibility of your acquiring the Tonto Ranger Station.

While this ranger station is not permanently occupied, it is used by the district ranger as temporary field headquarters when he is working in this locality. The pasture surrounding this station is needed and used by the Forest Service for horses that are used in official work. This site is still needed for administrative purposes and therefore is not available for disposal or lease.

Very truly yours,

W. M. BEVERIDGE  
Forest Supervisor

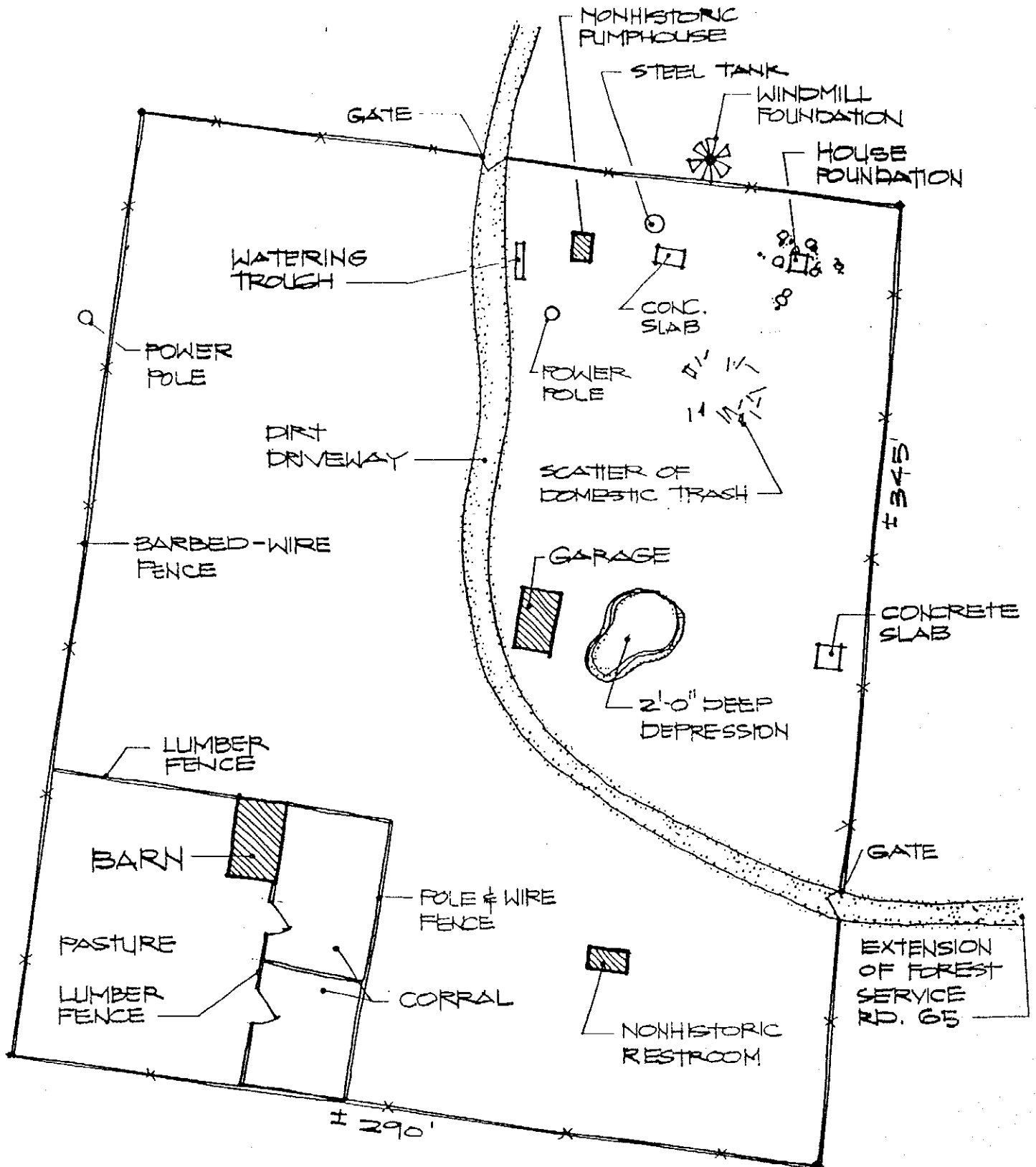
WMBeveridge:mex



Elev. A<sup>A</sup> 95.8  
Elev. A<sup>B</sup> 98.1  
Elev. A<sup>C</sup> 96.4  
Elev. A<sup>D</sup> 95.0

PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST  
TONTOS SPRINGS RANGER STATION  
SCALE 1"=100'  
BY: T. KUNTZ, OFULTON  
DATE: AUG. 2, 60

Plate 8



Sketch Site Plan of Existing Conditions  
Scale 1" = 50'

NORTH



0  
Improvement - Prescott  
Tonto Ranger Station Barn  
(Maintenance)

Skull Valley, Arizona,  
May 28, 1921.

Memo. For Supervisor:

Referring to Supervisor's memorandum of May 26.

Rods and turnbuckles to prevent further spreading of the Tonto barn have already been furnished. It is expected that sufficient lumber will be left over after the tank tower is constructed here to make pressure equalizers at the ends of the rods. The rods will be placed soon after the completion of the tower.

*Hugh H. Higgins*  
Forest Ranger.